The Professor Lays Claim to No Supernatural Faculties, but Just Doles Out Chunks of Common Sense.

New York Sun.

The doctrine of common sense as applied to others has a professed exponent in this city. He uses the same methods as others · have used before him, but where they ascribed their power to occult and supernat ural means, he ascribes his to natural laws and trained faculties. When he first started in his business he advertised as an adviser in business, love and family affairs, but finding that this brought him a large class of people who wanted their fortunes told, or the future read, and not desiring to appear as a soothsayer, he withdrew this advertisement and substituted one which offered instruction in eye reading. This, too, he found laid him open to suspicions of being a chariatan, and now he has withdrawn all his advertisements and depends upon a clientage already large for the successful continance of his business.

This priest of the cult of common sense calls himself Prof. Abdullah, which he admits is only a professional name. He is short, sturdy, low German, fifty years old, by his own admission, although he looks ten years younger. He dresses with extreme neatness, and his manner and address are those of a man of the world. By instinct he is a nomad, and in his globe trotting he has picked up eight or ten languages which he speaks well, and smatterings of other tongues. He has also picked up a large amount of experience trained powers of observation, the ability to estimate men at a glance, and a great many odds and ends of useful information and practical shrewdness, all of which is also one other thing which he has learned, and that is what he calls eye reading. To a Sun reporter who called on him at his room on East Forty-sixth street he gave an illustration of this power, which he any one can acquire. On entering Prof. Abdullah's room and explaining his business the reporter was invited to sit down, and the Professor, who speaks very rapidly and fluently with a considerable accent, said to him:

"My business is, to a certain extent, a se cret one. That is, this mind or eye reading is my professional secret, which I teach to others for a consideration. If you print it in your paper any one can do it and my business is gone. You understand? Very well, then. I cannot tell you how it is done; but an experiment-yes, that we can have. Now, I have never seen you before. and I know nothing about you except what you have told me. Is it not so? Yes. Then, before you go I tell you how much money you have in your pecket, and-well, what shall we say?-your mother's maiden name. and, perhaps, the tallor who made your coat or the person who gave you the scari pin you wear? You do not believe it possi-ble? No? Well, it is but a trick. Before you leave I will tell you. Just think of the things I have named from time to time.' As the Professor spoke his eyes, which are large, light blue, rather prominent, and set very far apart, giving him a wide range of vision, were constantly fixed on the reporter's face, except when he removed his gold-mounted eye glasses. Then his glanes would sweep rapidly over the room for a fraction of a second, only to return and rest again upon the reporter.

ABOUT EYE READING. "Now, I'll tell you something about this eye reading," he continued. "It is not my real business. It is but a means, and by it I get the confidence of my clients. assume to teach it; yes, and I do teach it. Before you go away I could teach you to do it, only first you would give me your word to keep the secret and show it to no one else. But with me it is but a side issue. My business is to advise people. is essential that an adviser must know a about his client. Very well. Now tell me. Why does a doctor so often fall to get any hold on a case of sickness? Because the patient does not tell him the real cause. How can a lawyer defend a criminal unless the criminal tells him everything? Ther is the difficulty. People hold back from a doctor or a lawyer the vital points of information. They tell them to me because I gain their confidence. For the rest it is simply common sense and experience of the world that I bring to their It is my medicine, common sense. But I am a doctor that cannot take his own medicine. I think for others, not for myself. Else I would be perhaps rich now. 'A case of this. A woma tomes to me from Brookiya-three-quarters of my client are from Brooklyn. I don't know why-and tells me that she lost some jewels. Before she goes further I stop her and tell her some things about herself-whether she i married, how old she is, what she has in her pockets, who was the last person she spoke to, and other things. There is the use of the trick. She is amazed. She thinks it is magic. Then I get her to tell her story She finally says that she suspects her hus band. I get a hint from her story and say to her: 'You hold back something; tell me it all.' She tells me that once before she lost some papers and found them in he father's room. I say, 'Your father is the thief.' She cries, 'Oh, no! It cannot be! But I go with her to her house and see he father. He wears a little key on his watch chain. When I set my eyes on it-so-he gets nervous and covers it with his hand It is the key to a closet in the cellar. send a detective who gets into the closet. shelf. It is done all with a little common sense and observation, but first because ! get her confidence. You understand now why I use my trick?

'Many people come to me to ask questions of law. I send them to a good lawyer. Sick people come. If it is pneumonia, or grip, or gout, or toothache, or lameness, or such, I send them to a doctor. I am no student of medicines. But perhaps it is a disease of the mind. Ah, there must I use all my art. If I can find what is the cause, then I am at the root of the trouble, and work, and think, and plan for the best way of remedy. Then I give my advice. There is the test and the opportunity of my study of men and things. It is common sense studied out and altered to fit every trouble. There is some best way out of everything. It is my art to make my experience the guide to that best way. But people will not understand this; they think I see the future. Buh! There is no future. There is only a might be that no power can see. That which has been, the past-ah, yes, that is real and that one may read, but the future, no. Now, see. A man comes to me. He wears a red necktle. He wears a diamond in it. He says he is a dead game sport. He comes to me and says: Tim McGuff says you can gimme a tip on what's comin'. I'll stand a tenner if you tell me what horse wins to-morrow' It is a strange language you speak, some of you New Yorkers. I say, 'No, I cannot tell what will happen any more than you.' 'Oh, come down,' he says. Then he winks and prods me in the rib with his thumb. It is very unpleasant. 'Give us the tip.' he says. 'What's the good thing.' 'You're a fool,' I tell him. You and your Tim McGuff. If could read the future would I be here? No. I would be betting money on what you call a good thing. I would win fortunes, I am no magician. Advice? Yes, I can give you that. Take your money and buy peanuts.' Then he goes away and says I am a ! stuff or a beat, or more of your peculiar

QUESTIONS HE CAN'T ANSWER. "Very well: I can stand that. He is ignorant, perhaps, your dead-game sport. But here is the surprise. An intelligent man comes to me. He is a banker. He graduates from a college twenty years ago, maybe. Yet he is a fool. Why? Because he says, 'Will New England go up or down next week? Shall I buy wheat or sell it? 'My God, man!' I say to him. 'What the zations.' devil. How do I know? If I knew what Mrs. I was going to be wouldn't I own the world? don't own the world. It is not mine. No. Neither is the future. Go buy a house with your money.' 'But I thought you could tell the future,' says he. 'The future is only a possibility I tell him. 'What now is, that, perhaps, I might tell. The number of your watch or why you wear one of your braces twisted for luck.' Then he is surprised that | York, was adopted years ago. I should know that, and perhaps he goes away thinking I could tell him if I would. Next time he comes back for advice on something sensible and I give it. "But your women! They are worst of all. They are beautiful. Oh, yes; and their dresses are costly and their manners so charming, but they believe only superstitions. They come to me to ask will it be a girl or a boy. What the devil! I blush, am embarrassed. How do I konw? I tell them I am ill-that I do not answer such questions. Anything to get rid of them. The queer questions they ask would surprise you. They surprise me. Then many of them want love potions. They tell me that their husbands weary of them. They ask for a love potion to bring them back. If I would give them a little bottle with water in it they would pay me and so away happy. It is not my business.

Life.

Maudie—My new dress will fit is glove.

Mertie—Will you dare wear it?

that. I am no quack, I tell one 'Don't scold at your husband; make his home bright and cheerful and he will stay in it." To another I say, 'You do not keep your house neat, and you wear old dresses at home and fine ones in the street. Dress up than love potions.' Another tells me all her suspicions, and perhaps I spend time to investigate. I find they are not true. I say to her, 'How do you not believe in your husband and still believe in potions and fortune-telling and magic? You are a foolish woman. Go home and believe what is true, and not fairy tales and witchcraft." "There you have my whole method. There is no deceit, no trickery about it. I am an adviser; that is all. I turn my knowledge of men and affairs to account, as a physician sells his knowledge of medicine or a lawyer his study of the law. It is an open and legitimate business, but many have prostituted it by pretending it is magic. It is common sense raised, as they say in the mathematical books, to a high

power. You see?" "How about the eye reading?" suggested "Ah, yes, the eye reading," repeated Prof. Abdullah. "I learned it from a man whose name is known from here to the Pacific. He died not long ago. He and I were fellowpassengers on a steamer from Victoria to Hong Kong years ago. On our first meeting after a little poker game he told me all about myself. I was astounded. I play no more poker with you,' I said. 'You know too much.' He laughed. 'It is no good in cards,' said he. 'It is but a trick, a knack.' If I knew it,' I cried, 'the world would be mine.' Before the trip was over he taught it to me for \$100. It was so simple that knocked my head against the wall that I never thought of it before. Practice has made me expert in it. Now for the list. Your mother's maiden name; that, I confess, I

cannot tell. It has escaped me. But for the

other things. The scarf pin you wear was

given to you by a young man who lives in

the same rooms with you. Am I correct?

Yes. I never miss. Now, shall I tell you

what you carry in the back of your watch

and the name? No? But the number of the

watch? It is concealed under the picture

pasted in. You have forgotten the number

out it is six hundred and something, with letter prefixed. Right again? I thought Professor Abdullah then considered the re porter's clothing; told correctly where his ulster was made and the cost of it, and also that one of his garters had given way that morning and was tied for temporary security. The reporter's amazement amused him hugely. Just here an announcement of two women

y was made, and Professor Abdullah, exusing himself, went to give his clients the benefit of his trained and perfected system of common sense.

who wanted to see the Professor immediate-

BODILY EFFECT OF EMOTIONS. Fear May Produce Erysipelas-Ban-

ger to Health of Moral Shock. Many serious maladies have been attributed to the action of moral influences. Sennert believed that fear was capable of inducing erysipelas. Hoffman also made fear and the consequent adynamia play an imnortant part as a predisposing cause in contagious disease. Dr. H. Tuke laid especial stress on the influence of fear in the contagion of rables; and, in fact, there are innumerable cases on record of emotional patients who suffered all the pains and inconveniences of numerous maladies, inaugurated solely by emotional disturbances. Depressing emotions frequently appear to day an important part in the development of tuberculosis. Puerperal fever is also encouraged by depressing moral emotions. "I have often," says M. Hervieux, "seen young women in a fair way of recovery hurrled into mortal iliness by reproaches or mental agitation from whatever cause." This view finds very general support among the members of the profession.

The emotions also play an important part in the evolution of diseases following surcical operations. The facts observed under this head are apparently in harmony with modern theories, as to the causes of contagion and immunity from infectious disease. On one of these theories the mesodermic cells, and particularly the white corpuscles, are charged with the function of protecting the organism against the invasion of disease microbes. We know that these leucocytes or phagocytes, as they are variously termed, possess the power of sending out prolongations, and of enveloping the object of their attack. In this way they destroy the invading foes by a process of real intracellular digestion. Now, dilation of the peripheric vessels occurs in sthenic emotions, as is manifested by ruddiness of the skin, increase of volume of circulation, and functional exaltation. In asthenic emotions, on the contrary, there are diminution of circulation, contraction of the blood vessels, and consequently a condition unfavorable to the activity of the chagocytes. Asthenic emotions may thus be regarded as corresponding in their action traumatisms, fatigue, chill, inanition, loss of blood, etc. It is not merely that the condition of the vessels changes under emo-tional disturbances, but the phagocytes themselves exhibit the influences of the changed conditions in apparent loss of vitalty with corresponding loss of the property being attracted to the invading microbes. or the products of their secretion. It has been observed, too, that under defective conditions of nutrition, as well as after nervous excitement or emotional disturbance, the liability to infection is greatly enhanced, and this appears easily explicable on the theory that the whole organism is. under such conditions, impregnated with a poison sufficient to engage all the activities of the leucocytes, to the neglect of the in-

The influence of the emotions on infection s, moreover, susceptible of direct experimental demonstration. Having under my capable of taking interest in a monotonous exercise. I made use of them to try the effect of fear upon a considerable number small animals-pigeons, rabbits and white mice. Both the frightened animals and others which had been left at rest were then inoculated with cultures of pathogenic microbes-carbuncle, chicken cholera, preumo-enteritis, and Frankel's pneumooccus. In all the experiments, without exception, the frightened animals were the first to succumb, if the cultures were virulent enough to cause death, while if the cultures were attenuated only the frightened animals died. We have seen animals little susceptible to an infection succumb to it dily under the influence of fear. Moral shock is in reality equivalent to cerebral commotion, and without forcing analogies too far, it is easily comprehensible that it is capable of provoking cerebral lesions.

AGAINST WOMEN'S CLUBS.

An Experienced Writer Advises Against Joining Such Societies.

Washington Post. Let any woman who is just beginning a literary career give heed to the words of representative woman, Mrs. Martha B Lincoln, on the subject of woman's organizations. Mrs. Lincoln is a pioneer journalist who has been writing since she was seventeen years old for leading newspapers. She has been in Washington since 1871, and she is well known as having been actively connected with many women's clubs, her opinion of which is the result of mature consideration. She said to the writer the other day: "If I had my life to live over again I should not belong to a woman's organization. The time that I have devoted to them and to promoting their success might have been employed in a way much more profitable to my serious work. I have nothing to show for the energy I have expended on them, and my opinion, which may be considered severe or peculiar, is the result of experience. They do not bring women nearer together in good feeling. Most of the women who join these organizations are anxious for publicity and have axes to grind, and I cannot say that they promote real friendships between women. So much association tends to destroy individuality. If you come to think of it no celebrated literary woman has ever been a member of a literary club. There never will be unity and sisterhood between women until they have more sense of business integrity. Why, know of a literary woman in this city who is very kind about giving advice to girls beginning their newspaper careers. She has given them points and the names of papers. That same woman has had a letter from the editor of the paper for which she wrote stating that no less than five girls had written to him asking to be installed in her position, and naming a smaller salary than that which she told them she received. As long as all women want to be prominent there will always be factions in clubs and bitterness of feeling, which destroys the sweetness which should be the quality of a true woman. No, if I had my life to live over I should not belong to women's organi-Mrs. Lincoln gives much of her attention

to sociological problems, and she has an interesting article in the current number of Daughters of America entitled "Are Women Responsible for Crime?" urging certain physical conditions as extenuating circumstances. Mrs. M. D. Lincoln's nom de plume of Bessie Beech, taken from the name of her country place, Beech Farm, in New

The Height of Obliviousness.

Yesterday I met a worthy gentleman whom years ago I used to see in the Paris salons. A few rapid words of greeting were exchanged between us. "Madame is quite well, I hope?" "Quite well, thanks." Here my old acquaintance suddenly bethought himself and added: "Beg pardon, no; nothing of the kind. I

L'Etoile.

forgot for the moment that I lost her six months back." Mean Insinuation.

Maudie-My new dress will fit me like a

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IN SUGAR AND WHISKY

Wall-Street Brokers Are Now Plunging at a Terrible Rate.

One Goes Up and the Other Down on a Rumor from Washington-More Life in Local Grain Markets.

At New York, Saturday, money on call

was easy at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@51/2 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.88@4.881/4 for demand and at \$4.86 24.86% for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.871/2@4.89; commercial bills, \$4.85\\2@4.85\\4. Silver certificates, 59\\2@60\\2c. Bar silver closed at 60c per ounce; at Lon-

The New York weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increase..... \$230,675 Specie, decrease...... 32,671,400 Legal tenders, increase............ 1,589,600 Deposits, increase...... 2,750,100 Circulation, decrease...... 311,700

The banks hold \$74,787,450 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule. Total sales of stock amounted to 123,000 shares. Three-quarters of the day's business on the Stock Exchange was done in Sugar and Distilling, which were about equally prominent in the transactions, the one being strong as the other was heavy. News from Washington was to the effect that the Senate finance subcommittee had agreed on a duty of 1 cent on refined and 11/2 cent on raw sugars. This favorable report led to a heavy buying movement, which was supplemented by purchases by the shorts to cover their outstanding lines, and as a consequence prices moved up sharply, the common making a gain of 2% per cent., of which 1/2 per cent. had been lost at the close. The preferred rose 14. closing at the highest figures touched. The depression in the shares of the Distilling company was due to the announcement if the sugar duty were placed as proposed no increase would be made in the spirits tax, as if it were increased the revenues of the government would be raised to an amount greater than its necessitles. The first break in the stock was caused by heavy selling for the Western account, mainly for Chicago, and this was followed by a bear raid, which sent quotations down steadily, almost to the close, when a decline of 31/4 per cent. had been effected, of which only 1/4 per cent. was recovered in the final sales. Lead was sold down 2% for the preferred and 1 per cent. for the common, on reports that white lead is to be put on the free list. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western took one of its occasional and unacocuntable tumbles, breaking 2% per cent. on sales of 1,000 shares. Erle preferred advanced 1% per cent. on the admitted success of the reorganization plan, which, it is said, will be declared in operation very soon, almost the required assents having been already obtained. The speculation in the rest of the list was sluggish and devoid of interest. London was not in the market to any extent, the commission houses were practically without orders and the room traders were not disposed to carry their accounts over Sunday on a market so susceptible as is this one to influences that would ordinarily carry little weight. Except for Distilling, Lead and Lackawanna, the speculation closed firm, with an upward tendency to prices. as many declines as advances, the most notable changes being advances of 4 per

During the week the market has been irregular and the closing prices show about cent. in Sugar common; 2 in the preferred; 3, American tobacco; 31/2, preferred; 3, Erie preferred, and Wisconsin Central and 2 in Quick silver preferred. Declines 31/2 per cent. in distilling; 2%, Cordage preferred; 2½, American cable; 2, Toledo & Ohio Central; 1½, Lead and 1¾, preferred, and Lake Erie & Western preferred.

The railway and miscellaneous bond market was generally firm Erie s up 21/2; Wisconsin Central firsts, 11/4; do incomes, Missouri Pacific consolodated sixes, and Susquehanna & Western generals, 1 per cent. Some issues were weak, including Ohio Southern firsts and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1 per cent. On the week the leading changes are: Advances-Louisville & Nashville firsts;

Florida & Sheffield division, 14; Louisville & New Albany firsts and Wisconsin Central firsts, 9; do incomes, 4; General Elec-tric debenture fives, 7; Erie seconds, 3½. Declines—New York & New England ixes, 9.

Government bonds were firm. State bonds were dull.

١	The following table, pres E. Berry, Room 16, Board	pared of Tra	by Jade, s	ames
1	the range of quotations:			2014
١	Name. Open- I ing.	est	est	ine
1	Adams Express			150
1	Alton & Terre Haute Alton & T. H., pref		****	21
1	Aiton & T. H., pref	****	****	150
1	American Express	****	****	112
1	Atenison 12	12	12	12
1	American Express	****	****	69
-1	Canada Southern	*****	****	68
1	Canada Southern	****	****	1214
1	Central Pacific	1714	171/	171/
1	Chicago & Alton	20.74	2111	130
1	C. B. & Q 75	75	74%	75
1	C. & E. I., pref	20.42		93
1	Chicago Gas 62%	62%	621/8	62%
1		36	36	36
1	Cotton Oil	****	****	27
	Delaware & Hudson	107	166	13514
1	Dis. & C. F. Co. 9654	2654	100	155
1	D., L. & W	3836	2334 3738	20 78
1	P.PID			4.047
1	Erie, pref. 38% Fort Wayne. Great North., pref Hocking Valley.	3834	3816	3834
	Fort Wayne		****	150
1	Great North., pref	****	****	102
	Hocking Valley	****	****	1814
	Illinois Central	****	****	901/4
П	LARRE PALLS OF VV	****		1436
3	L. E. & W., pref	19614	1261/4	1901/
	Lead Trust	2837	2714	271/2
9	Lead Trust, pref 7414	7414	7134	71%
	LOUIS IN ATOMITTIES TO	46	46	46
	Louis & New Albany Manhattan		****	8
	Manhattan12216	12234	1221/2	12234
	Michigan Central	****	****	971/2
	Missouri Pacific National Cordage National Cord., pref New Jersey Central	****	****	151/
	National Cord., pref	****	****	2016
	New Jersey Central		****	11434
1	New York Central 97%	97%	9756	97%
4	N. Y. & N. E II	11	11	11
	Northern Pacific 414	434	414	41/4
3	Northern Pac., pref Northwestern1021/2	10917	1002	17%
3	***	1021/2	102%	1021/2
	Pacific Mail	****	****	1381/2
Ы	Peoria, D. & E		****	4
	Pullman Palace		****	165
3	Reading 2114	21%	211/8	2134
	Rock Island 66	661/2	66	66%
1	St. Paul 56% St. Paul. pref	57	56%	57
	Sugar Poffnory \$1	81	907	11734
	Sugar Refinery 81 U. S. Express	01	80%	82%
	W., St. L. & P	****	****	51 636
	W., St. L. & P	14	14	14
	Wells-Fargo Express	****	****	120
	Western Union 83%	84	83%	84
1	U. S. Fours, reg		****	11334
	U. S. Fours, coup	****	****	113%
	Saturday's Bank (Clear	nes	10.00
	AA Dalulmana (Basalam	80.10	0.000	2.0

At Baltimore-Clearings, \$2,422,397; balances, \$39,762. For the week \$10,617,673; balances, \$1,699,383. At Philadelphia-Clearings, \$10,229,572; balances, \$1,436,724. For the week, \$44,965,536;

week last year, \$22,360,473. Balances, \$454,- 4%c; extra C, 4@4%c; yellow C, 3%@3%c; 349; for the week, \$3,166,196; last week, dark yellow, 3%@3%c. \$2,742,886; same week last year, \$2,331,469. Coffee—Good, 20%@21c; prime, 22@23c; 349; for the week, \$3,166,196; last week, \$2,742,886; same week last year, \$2,331,460. Money dull at 607 per cent. Exchange on New York, 75c premiu At Chicago-Clearings, \$12,564,000; total for week, \$67,853,000; corresponding week last At New York-Clearings, \$79,691,944; balances, \$5,806,912. For the week, \$387,314,067; balances, \$24,694,944. At Boston-Clearings \$13,906,296; baiances, \$1,673,446. For the week, \$63,918,357; balances,

\$7,627,438. LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Some Improvement Over Last Week,

with Prices About the Same. In most departments of trade last week the volume was some in excess of that of the week preceding it, yet there is large room for improvement in most lines. Dry goods houses and on Commission row merchants seem to have more grounds for complaint than in any other lines. The weak tone to prices in dry goods instead of acting as a stimulant, has directly the opposite effect, the opinion prevailing with retail merchants that still lower prices are to come. Coming to Commission row the trouble is that the retail grocers are buying from hand to mouth and retail business with them is at a low ebb, only the real | per box. necessities of life meeting with the usual sale. Apples, which usually form quite an item in winter sales, are so scarce and high that not one barrel is sold where fifteen used to be. More oranges are selling than usual and about as many Irish potatoes, but when one comes to onions, cabbage, sweet potatoes and other vegetables, which usually make up the variety in supplying the table of the humblest, but comparatively little is doing. Provisions are moving well, prices fluctuating but little. The poultry market on good Eastern demand and fair home demand, is active and prices strong. Eggs are coming in more freely and shippers will pay but 13c; some of the gro-cers 18c until they get what they want. The leather market is more active, prices unchanged, and druggists speak of their trade as steadily increasing in such lines as paints The local grain market showed a little more life yesterday, the announcement of

a reduction in eastbound rates for Feb. 27 giving new stimulus to the grain traffic, which, for the last month, has been as flat as at any time in many years. Track bids yesterday ruled as follows: Wheat-No. 2 red, 54½c; No. 3 red, 51c; rejected, 40@50c; wagon, 53c. Corn-No. 1 white, 35c; No. 2 white, 35c No. 3 white, 34%c for one color, 34%c for grade: No. 2 white mixed, 34%c; No. 3 white mixed, 34½c; No. 4 white mixed, 30c; No. 2 yellow, 34½c; No. 3 yellow, 34½c; No. 4 vellow, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; No. 3 mixed 34½c; No. 4 mixed, 30c; ear corn, 36c. Oats—No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 30½c; No. 3 mixed, 29c; rejected, 23@25c. Hay-Choice timothy, \$11; No. 1, \$11; No. 2, \$9; No. 1 prairie, \$6.50; mixed, \$8; clover, \$7@7.50 per ton. Rye-No. 2, 45c for car lots; 40c for wagon

Bran. \$13. Poultry and Other Produce. (Prices Paid by Shippers.)

Poultry-Hens, 7c per lb; young chick-ens, 7c per lb; turkeys, old toms, 4c per lb; hens, 7½c per lb; fancy fat young toms, turkeys, 5c; poor, 4c; ducks, 61/2c per 1b; geese, \$4.20@4.80 per dez for choice. Eggs-Shippers paying 13c. Butter-Extra, 10012c; mixed, 8010c. Honey-New, 160 18c.

Feathers-Prime geese, 40c per 1b; mixed luck, 20c per Ib. Beeswax-20c for yellow: 15c for dark. Wooi-Unwashed medium wool, 15c; un-washed coarse or braid, 13@15c; unwashed fine merino, 10@12c; tub-washed, 18@20c; burry and cotted wool, 5c to 10c less than above prices.

Following is the price list for central and northern Indiana and Ohio for prime skins: Extra coon, \$1@2; large coon, 80c; medium coon, 60c; small coon, 40c; large mink, \$1.10; medium mink, 80c; small mink, 60c; black skunk, \$1.30; half stripe skunk, 80c; narrow stripe skunk, 40c; broad stripe skunk, 20c; opossum, 5@25c; rat. 3@13c; red fox, 50@\$1.25; grey fox, 40@65c; otter, \$3@8; Kentucky skins, 10@20 per cent. lower than prices quoted above.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Hides-No. 1 green hides, 2½c; No. 1 G. S. hides, 3½c; No. 2 G. S. hides, 2½c; No. 1 calf hides, 5c; No. 2 calf hides, 3½c. Tallow-No. 1 tallow, 41/2c; No. 2 tallow, 4c Grease - White, 41/2c; yellow, 31/4c;

Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton. THE JOBBING TRADE.

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of wholesale dealers.) Canned Goods.

Peaches-Standard, 3-pound, \$1.85@2; 3 pound seconds, \$1.30@1.40; 2-pound pie, 90@ 95c; California standard, \$2.25@2.50; California seconds, \$1.85@2. Miscellaneous-Blackberries, 2-pdund, 90@95c; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.20@1.25; pineapple standard, 2-pound, \$1.25@1.35; choice, \$2@2.25; cove ysters, 1-pound, full weight, 95c@\$1; light 65@70c; 2-pound full, \$1.80@1.90; light, \$1.10@ 1.20; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, \$1. @1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.10@1.20; early June, \$1.25@1.50; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, \$1.20@1.25; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), \$1.45@2.20; 3-pound tomatoes, \$1.15

Candies and Nuts. Candies-Stick, 61/2c per lb; common mixed, 61/2c; G. A. R. mixed, 71/2c; Banner mixed, 10c; cream mixed, 10c; old-time mixed, 71/2c. Nuts-Soft-shelled almonds, 18c; English walnuts, 15c; Brazil nuts, 12c; filberts, 11c; peanuts, roasted, 7@8c; mixed nuts, 14c. Coal and Coke.

Anthracite coal, all sizes, \$7.50 per ton; Pittsburg and Raymond City, \$4.25 per ton; Jackson, \$4.25; block, \$3.25; Island City, \$3; Blossburg and English cannel, \$5. All nut coals 50c below above quotations. Coke - Connellsville, \$3.75 per load; crushed, \$3.25 per load; lump, \$3 per load.

Dried Fruits. Figs-Layer, 14@15c per lb. Peaches-Common sun-dried, 61/207c per but all of us know he's the man, b; common evaporated, loglic; California, choice, 111/212c; California fancy, 121/2@13c. Apricots-Evaporated, 15@18c. Prunes-California, 7@12c per lb.

Currants-31/204c per lb. Raisins-Loose Muscatel, \$1.25@1.35 per box; London layer, \$1.35@1.45 per box; Valencia, 8481/20 per 1b; layer, 9410c. Drugs.

Alcohol, \$2.20@2.40; asafetida, 34c; alum, 4@5c; camphor, 60@65c; cochineal, 50@55c chloreform, 60@65c; copperas, bris, 85c@\$1; cream tartar, pure, 25 g 28c; indigo, 80%, 90c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@45c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, \$2.45; madder, 16@18c; oil, castor, per gal, \$1.28@1.30; oil, bergamot, per 15 \$3.25; opium, \$2.90; quinin P. & W., per oz, 32@ sic; balsam copaiba, 60@65c; soap, castile, Fr., 12016c; soda, bicarb., 41/26c; salts, Epsom, 405c; sulphur, flour, 506c; saltpeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 36@40c; glycerine, 16@20c; iodide potassium, \$3@3.10; bromide potassium, 40@45c; chlorate potash, 20c; borax, 12@14c; cinchonidia, 12@15c; carbolic acid,

Oils-Linseed, 49@52c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 45c. Lard oils-Winter strained in barrels, 75c per gal; in half barrels, 3c per gal extra. Dry Goods. Bleached Sheetings-Androscoggin L, 6c; Berkeley, No. 60, 9c; Cabot, 61/2c; Capital, 6c; Cumberland, 74/2c; Dwight Anchor, 74/2c;

Fruit of Loom, 7½c; Farwell, 7c; Fitch-ville, 6c; Full Width, 5½c; Gilt Edge, 5½c; Gilded Age, 7c; Hill, 7c; Hope, 6½c; Linwood, 7½c; Lonsdale, 7½c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Masonville, 7½c; Peabody, 5¾c; Pride of the West, 11½c; Quinebaugh, 6½c; Star of the Nation, 6c; Ten Strike, 5½c; Penperell 94 18c; Penperell 104 20c; Angeles Pepperell, 9-4, 18c; Pepperell 10-4, 20c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 201/2c; Androscoggin, 10-4. Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 6½c; Argyle, 6c; Boott C, 4½c; Buck's Head, 6½c; Clifton CCC, 5½c; Constitution, 40-inch, 7½c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 7c; Dwight, Star, 7½c; Great Falls E, 6c; Great Falls J. 5c; Hill Fine, 7c; Indian Head, 6½c; Lawrence LL, 4½c; Lockwood B, 5½c; Pepperell R, 5¾c; Pepperell R, 5½c; Pepperell R Pepperell E, 64c; Pepperell, 9-4, 16c; Pepperell, 10-4, 18c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 185c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 201/2c.

Prints—Allen dress styles, 41/2c; Allen's staples, 43/4c; Allen TR, 5c; Allen robes, 5½c; American indigo, 4½c; Arnold LLC, 7½c; Arnold LCB, 8½c; Arnold Gold Seal, 914c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Cocheco mad-Hamilton fancy, 5½c; fancy, 5½c; Merrimac 43/4C: Manchester fancy, 51gc; Merrimac pinks and purples, 6c; Pacific fancy, 51/2c; Pacific robes, 6c; Pacific mourning, 51/2c; Simpson Eddystone, 51/2c; Simpson Berlin solids, 51/2c; Simpson's oil finish, 6c; Simpson's grays, 51/4c; Simpson's mournings, 51/4c. Ginghams—Amoskeag staples, 5c; Amoskeag Persian Dress, 61/2c; Bates Warwick Dress, 61/2c; Johnson BF Francies, 81/2c; Lancaster, 5c; Lancaster Normandies, 614c; Carrolton, 4%c; Renfrew Dress, 714c; Whittenton Heather, 64c; Calcutta Dress Styles, Kidfinished Cambrics-Edwards, 4c; Warren, 3%c; Slater, 3%c; Genesee, 3%c.

Tickings—Amoskeag, ACA, 12½c; Conestoga, BF, 13½c; Cordis, 140, 13½c; Cordis, FT, 12½c; Cordis, ACE, 12½c; Hamilton, awning, 10c; Kimono Fancy, 17c; Lenox Fancy, 10½c; Metheun, AA, 12c; Oakland, AF, 7c; Portsmouth, 11½c; Susquehanna, 13½c; Shetucket SW, 7½c, Shetucket F, 8c; Swift River, 51/2c. Grain Bags-Amoskeag, \$13.50; American, \$13.50; Franklinville, \$16.50; Harmony, \$13.50;

strictly prime, 24@26c; fancy green and yellow, 26@27c; ordinary Java, 29@30c; old government Java, 22@33c; roasted, 1-pound packages, 23%c.
Molasses and Syrups—New Orleans mo-lasses, fair to prime, 30@40c; choice, 40@

40c; syrups, 20/a25c. Rice - Louisiana, 4@5%c; Carolina, 4%@ Honey-New York stock, 1-pound sections, 16@18c per lb Beans-Choice hand-picked navy, \$262.10 per bu; medium hand-picked, \$1.9062; limas, California, 4c per lb.
Spices—Pepper, 16@18c; allspice, 12@15c; cloves, 20@25c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 70@ Twine-Hemp, 12@18c per lb; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 15c; ju.e, 12@15c; cotton, 16@25c. Salt-In car lots, 80@85c; small lots, 90@

Shot-\$1.15@1.20 per bag for drop. Lead-6407c for pressed bars. Wooden Dishes-No. 1, per 1,000, \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$2.80; No. 5, \$3.50. Flour Sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$3.50; 1-16 brl, \$5; 36 brl, \$8; ¼ brl, \$16; No. 2 drab, plain 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$4.25; 1-16, \$6.50; ¼, \$10; ½, \$20; No. 1 cream, plain, 1-32, per 1,000, \$7; 1-16, \$8.75; ¼, \$14.50; ¼, \$28.50. Extra charge for printing. Woodenware—No. 1 tubs, \$6.50@7; No. 2 tubs, \$5.50@6; No. 3 tubs, \$4.50@5; 3-hoop pails, \$1.60@1.65; 2-hoop pails, \$1.35@1.40; double washboards, \$2.25@2.75; common washboards, \$1.50@1.85; clothes pins, 50@85c Leather.

Leather-Oak sole, 28@38c; hemlock sole, 22@28c; harness, 26@38c; skirting, 31@52c single strap, 41c; black bridle, per doz, \$60 @95; fair bridle, \$60@78 per doz; city kip, 55@75c; French kip, 85c@\$1.10; city calfskins, 85c@\$1; French calfskins, \$1@1.80.

Straight grades, \$2.50@2.75; fancy grades, \$2.75@3; patent flour, \$3.25@3.75; low grades,

Iron and Steel. Bar iron, \$1.50@1.60; horseshoe bar, 2%@ 3c; nail rod, 6c; plow slabs, 3c; American

cast steel, 8c; tire steel, 2%@3c; spring steel, Nails and Horseshoes. Steel cut nails, \$1.25; wire nails, \$1.25 rates; porseshoes, per keg, \$3.75; mule shoes, per keg, \$4.75; horse nails, \$4675. Oil Cake.

Oil cake, \$25.25 per ton; oil meal, \$25.25. Produce, Fruits and Vegetables. Apples-Northern Spies, \$7; Baldwins and Greenings, No. 1, \$6@6.50; No. 2, \$4.25@4.50

per brl. Brocoli or Kale-90c@\$1 per brl. Cranberries-Cape Cod, \$6@7 per_brl; Jersey, \$5.50@6 per brl. Cabbage-\$1.50@2 per brl, according Sweet Potatoes--Eastern Jerseys, \$3.75@4;

Onions-75@85c per bu or \$2 per brl. Grapes-Malaga, \$5@6 per keg, according Potatoes-\$1.75@2 per brl; from car, 55@ 60c; from store, 60@65c Florida Pineapples-Medium, \$121.50 per Bananas-\$1.25@1.75 per bunch, according to size and quality. Lemons-Choice, \$3.50 per box, fancy, \$4.50. Cheese-New York full cream, 12@14c; skims, 5@7c per lb. Florida Oranges-\$2.25@2.75 per box, according to size and quality; California navel. \$2.50@3 per box.

Cider-Duffy brand, 32-gal brl, \$5; 16-gal Sauer Kraut-\$5@5.50 per brl; \$3 per half Onion Sets-White, \$4.50; red and yellow, \$3.50 per bu. Clover-Choice recleaned, 60-lb bu, \$4.75@ ; prime, \$4.50@4.75; English choice, \$4.75@ prime, \$4.50@5; Alsike, choice, \$7.50@8 Alfalfa, choice, \$5.10@5.35. Timothy—15-lb bu, choice, \$2@2.15; strictly prime, 1.85@2. Bluegrass—Fancy, 14-lb bu, \$1.15@1.20; extra

clean, 85@90c. Orchard grass-Extra, \$1.65@ 1.75. Red top-Choice, 50@60c; extra clean, 38@40c. English bluegrass, 24-lb bu, \$2.40@ Tinners' Supplies.

Best brand charcoal tin IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$7@7.50; IX, 10x14, 14x20 and 12x12, \$9@ 9.50; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, \$6@6.50; IC, 20x28, \$12@12.50; block tin, in pigs, 25c; in bars, 27c Iron-27 B iron, 3c; C iron, 4c; galvanized,

70 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 5% 66c. Copper, bottoms, 20c. Planished copper, 24c. Soider, 15616c. HE KNEW COLUMBUS.

And Was Too Well Bred to Doubt His Age or Discovery. Chicago Journal.

The members of the Bessie Bonehill Company were recently lounging about a depot platform in an Ohio city, as waiting passengers always do. On an old trunk tied up with a piece of bedcord and checked for Indianapolis sat an old man smoking a corncob pipe. He appeared to be deep in his own thoughts, and was sitting with his elbows on his knees and his chin in his hands, when something was said about th late Columbus quadricentennial. "Are you talking about Christopher Co lumbus?" asked the old man, as he sud denly looked up.

"Yes," replied W. R. Seeley. "I've knowed him goin' on fifteen year and I can't understand why they mak such fuss over him." "You don't mean to say that you know Christopher Columbus personally?" querie "Sartinly I do," was the pepperly reply "I hain't used to being called a liar when make a statement. I said I knowed him fu nigh fifteen years, and I guess it's a year or two more'n that." "But, man, Christopher Columbus h been dead for several hundred years." "Call me a liar again, do ye? I hain

no fighter, but I won't stand that from anybody. Christopher Columbus was over to my house last night to borrow my bush basket and see if I had any cider bar'ls sell. He was livin' then and in goo "Ah, I see," replied the actor, "you are speaking of a neighbor." "Sartinly, and a good neighbor he is." "But we were talking of the Christopher Columbus who discovered America." "So am I. I never heard him say with his own mouth that he did it, but I'm willing to bet on it. He's no hand to brag, same. His wife once told mine all about

"My dear man," continued the actor, with great persistency, "Christopher Columbus discovered America in the year 1492." "Well. I'm not going to call you a liar about that. If you say it's so I'll let it go." "And he died early in the fifteenth century.' "That hain't so. He hain't dead yet, unless he was taken sudden last night or this | 30,000 bu. mornin', and I don't believe he was."

"But he must be." "Then I'm a liar, am I?" squeaked the old man as he arose up and spat on his wrinkled hands. "I don't say that. I wouldn't call an old man like you a liar, even if I knew he lied The trouble is that you don't understand.' "I'd as lief be called a liar as a fool," shouted the old man, growing more aggressive as the other seemed to weaken. " hain't struck a man in thirty years, but i may not be two minutes before I knock some one into the middle of next week." "Can a man live four hundred years?" demanded the greatly amused Thespian.
"He kin fur all of me. I hain't sayin' how long he shall live." "Is your neighbor four hundred years "He don't look it, but I never asked his age. I was brung up to hev better manners than to ask folks' ages." "Wen, you ought to know that he can't be the Christopher Columbus who discoyered America.' "Orter know? How'd I orter know? D'ye s'pose I go around pryin' into other folks' bizness and makin' a fool o' myself? When he bought the farm next to me on the north they said he was the Christopher C'lumbus who diskivered America. looked like it and acted like it, and why should I say it wasn't so? Then his wife

parting shot. "About what?" "Because you are so ignorant." "What, callin' names," shouted the old man as he spat all over his hands and hopped around. "Fust you call me a liar and then names. I won't stand it another blamed minit. I'll give ye the gaul durndest lickin' a feller ever got in all his born days. Here, cum back." But the train arrived at this moment and the company reluctantly took their leave of one of the most interesting of the many characters with whom the strolling player comes in contact.

told my wife that he was the man, and I'd

hev been a purty naybur to call her a llar."
"I'm sorry for you," said Seeley, as a

How Words Were Built Up.

Tobacco was so called from the Spanish Indian town of Tobago. Brandy is a contraction of the old English brand wine, burnt wine. Knave was first a boy, then a boy servant, and lastly a rascally man. Craven was a man who had begged or craved his life of an enemy. Moleskin is so called from its smooth surface, like the skin of a moie. Gauze is believed to have this name because it was first made at Gaza. Idiot once meant a child, and was used in an affectionate style of address. Dimity was invented at Damietta, a city which gave its name to the goods, Tulip is the Persian name for turban, the

flower being shaped like a turban.

His Choice.

Mrs. Bluestockings - What are your fa-vorite tales, Colonel?

MORE QUIET MARKET

Bulls Forced to Draw in Their Horns and Wheat Lost a Cent.

Some Indications of Another Advance, the Estimate Showing a Big Decrease in the Visible.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.-Wheat again declined

to-day and May closed with 1c loss. Free

selling, small export clearances, the mild

weather and liberal receipts in the North-

west were responsible for the weakness. A

little buying caused a temporary reaction, but May closed only 1/3c from the inside figures. May corn closed %c lower, May oats %c lower, and provisions lower all around. Wheat opened weak and with greatly diminished activity as compared with the big business of the previous day. The starting price was at a decline of 1/20%c, the first transactions being at 60%@ 601/2c, as compared with 61@611/3c, at the end of yesterday's markets. During the first hour and a haif, which comprised the larger half of the short session, the range for May was inside of the limits of Golard 60%c. and 60%c. Some long wheat was soid out and some short wheat covered, but there was not business enough to suggest that any change occurred in any important lines on either side of the market. The more conservative of bulls recognized the necessity of patience but there was a more radical element on that side of the market which would be disheartened by an advance of less than from le to 2e per bushel per day, continuously and indefinitely, and are correspondingly ready to take a desponding view of their prospects on any intermediate countermarching during the bull campaign. Those latter were the sellers of long wheat this forenoon. The cables were not suggestive of more than a lukewarm sympathy with the last two days' advance here. The weather was mild, with a warm wave in view. Liverpool was quoted firm at the opening, but closing easier. Bradstreet gave the exports of wheat and flour from both coasts for the week at 1,730,500 bushels, compared with 2,005,000 bushels last week, and 2,596,815 bushels in the corresponding week of the preceding year. Minneapolis received 149 cars of wheat and Duluth 192 cars, as against 253 and 3 cars, respectively, a year ago. Chicago receipts were only 42 cars, as against 226 cars last year. New York expects a decrease in stocks of wheat there of 700,000 bushels, Minneapolis of 350,000 bushels, and St. Louis a decrease of 225,000 bushels. The general expectation as regards the total in the visible will show a decrease of 1,700,000 bushels. Comparing | 63c; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, 63c; February, the difference in the relative receipts this week and a year ago, the decrease should amount to something over 2,000,000 bushels. New York sent bearish dispatches, but reported export purchases of 23 boatloads The market weakened in the last hour of the session. May declined to 60c, recov-

down again to 60@60%c at the close. Corn was dull, the market ruling quiet and stagnant the entire session, prices keeping within fractional limits. An easier feeling prevailed, the market opening off 1/3c, and soid down 4c more, all of which was due to the action of wheat. At the decline the price held steady, and the market closed with May at the day's bottom figures. In oats there was a moderate trade and an easier feeling, due to sympathy with wheat and corn, and on prospects of an increased demand, the prices receded 4c and the market was quiet at the inside. Provisions were weak and lower early on the easiness in live hogs at the yards, lib-

ered to 60% c on a little buying, but was

eral receipts all over the country, the decline in wheat and free selling of pork by a prominent broker and lard by a leading packing institution. The volume of trading was light with no outside support. A moderate reaction in wheat a little later on was responsible for the market improving to the opening prices of the day. When wheat broke, this market declined in sympathy to below the inside prices of the day and then rallied to a partial extent shortly before the end of the session on a little buying. The market was an extremely narrow and featureless one, with pork and ribs closing steady and lard firm. Compared with last night May pork is 71/20 lower; May lard, .05c lower, and May ribs,

.05c lower. Estimated receipts for Monday are:

ranged as follow Articles.	Open- ing.	High-	
Wheat-Feb	58	581/8	571/2
May	6016	6056	60
July	621/8	6238	
Corn-Feb	34%	34%	341/8
May	36%	36/8	36%
July	37%	37%	37%
Oats-Feb	29	29	28%
May		2934	291/5
July	281/8	281/8	28
Pork-Feb		the section of	
May	12.20	\$12.20	\$12.10
Tand Eab			000000
March	7.30	7.30	7.271/2
3504	7.90	7 20	7.1740
July	7.121/2	7.12%	1.0172
S'ribs-Feb May	******		2.05
May	6.30	6.30	6.20

spring wheat, 53@51c; No. 2 red, 57%c; No. 2 corn, 34%c; No. 2 oats, 28%@29c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 30@31¼c; No. 2 rve. 46½c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3, 45@53c; No. 4, 44@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, \$1.37½; prime timothy seed, \$4.10@4.15; mess bork, per brl. \$12.02¼@12.05; lard, per pound, 7.55c; short rib sides (loose), 6.22¼@6.27½c; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 6.25@6.50c; short clear sides (boxed), 6.75@7.12½c; whisky, disclear sides (boxed), 6.75@1.125c; whisky, distillers' finished goods per gallon, \$1.18; sugar On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the

butter market was easy and unchanged. Eggs quiet: strictly fresh, 161/2@17c. Receipts-Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu: corn, 239,000 bu; oats, 172,000 bu; rye, 20,600 bu; barley, 52,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 63,-000 bu; oats, 76,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley,

AT NEW YORK. Ruling Prices in Produce at the Sea-

board's Commercial Metropolis. NEW YORK, Feb. 24.-Flour-Receipts, 22,100 brls; exports, 33,700 brls; sales, 8,100 packages. The market was fairly steady, with winter-wheat flour in fair demand. Spring wheat flour is less active. City mill patents, \$4.15@4.35; winter patents, \$3.25@3.50; city mill clears, \$3.55@3.60; winter straights, \$2.70@3.05; Minnesota patents, \$3.50@3.96; winter extras, \$2@2.55; Minne-

sota bakers', \$2.25@3.60; winter low grades,

\$1.60@2.20; spring low grades, \$1.60@1.85;

spring extras, \$1.90@2.40. Southern quiet;

common to fair extra, \$2@2.60; good to

choice extra, \$2.60@3.50. Rye flour dull;

superfine, \$2.70@2.85; fancy, \$2.85@2.90. Buck-

wheat flour more active at \$2.25@2.40. Buckwheat quiet; State, 70@72c; Canadian ex. bond, 68@70c. Corn meal dull; yellow Western, \$2.60@2.70; Brandywine, \$2.70. Rye dull. Barley dull; No. 2 Milwaukee, 62c; two-rowed State, 62@64c. Barley mait duil; Western, 65@75c; six- rowed, 78@83c.

Wheat-Receipts, 2,600 bu; exports, 73,-

500 bu; sales, 1,445,000 bu futures and 144,000

bu spot. Spots were more active, but weak, No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 61%c; afloat, 641/4c; f. o. b., 635/4c. Options opened weak under free selling induced by weaker private cables, predictions of warmer weather West, disappointment at Bradstreet's weekly exports and big Western receipts. Trade was quiet during the morning; the close was heavy at 1/2c net decline. Exporters were good buyers of cash wheat. No. 2 red. February, 6140614c, closing at 61%c; March, 614061%c, closing at 61%c; May, 63 15-160644c, closing at 64%c; July, 65%66%c, closing at 65%c; August closing at 67%c; September closing at 65%c; December, 72/0721/c, closing at 721/c. Corn-Receipts, 39,700 bu; exports, 81,200 bu; sales, 185,000 bu futures, 28,000 bu spot, Spots were dull and easier; No. 2, 4216c in elevator, 43%c affoat. Options were quiet and weaker all session on reports of a further cut on freight rates, closing at 1407,c net decline; February closed at 42%c; March 420 42%c, closing at 42%c; April closed at 42%c; May, 42% d42%c, closing at 42%c; July closed at 43%c. Oats-Receipts, 30,500 bu; exports, 900 bu; sales, 60,000 bu futures, 29,000 bu spot. Spots were neglected; No. 2, 38c; No. 2, delivered, 39c; No. 3, 38c; No. 2 white, 39c; No. 3 white, 37%c; track mixed Western, 37%@CS%c; track white Western, 38442c; track white State, 38442c. Options dull and easier, closing at 4c net decline; February closed at 36c; March closed at 34%c; May, 344@34%c, closing at 34%c. Hay dull; shipping, 65c; good to choice, 65@85c. Hops dull; State, common to choice,

25 to 50 lbs, 4@5c; Buenos Ayres dry, 20 24 lbs, 101/2@11c; Texas dry, 24 to 20 lbs, 6c Leather steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres light to heavy weights, 14@19c.

Beef dull; family, \$12@14; extra mess, \$8;
beef hams, \$16.50@17; city extra India mess,

Cut meats dull; pickled bellies, 7.12%@ 7.75c; pickled shoulders, 6.50%6.75c; pickled hams, 9.374,609.624c. Lard dull; Western steam closed at Sci February closed at 7.90c, nominal; March, 7.70c, nominal; May, 7.55c, nominal. Refined dull; continent, 8.45c; S. A., 8.85c; compound, 6%@6%c. Pork steady; new mess, \$13.50@14; extra prime, \$13@13.25; family; \$14 @14.50; short-clear, \$14.50@16.50. Butter weaker; Western dairy, 13@17c; Western creamery, 17@26%c; Western factory, 11@16c; Elgins, 26%c; State dairy, 14@ 24c; State creamery, 16420c. Cheese firm; large, 99113c; small, 10440 12%c; part skims, 3910c; full skims, 2024c. Eggs steady; ice-house, \$2,5063 per case; Western fresh, 19c; Southern, 17440184c. Receipts, 4,862 packages. Tallow active; city (\$2 for packages), 500 %c; country (packages free), 51,6654c, as Cotton seed oil dull and rather nominal in absence of business of consequence; quo-

tations, prime crude, barrels, 28229c; prime crude, loose, 24@26c; off crude, barrels, 25@ 27c; butter grades, 35@36c; prime summer yellow, 33@34c; off yellow, 31@32c; prime summer white, 36@37c. Rice quiet; domestic, fair to extra, 31/20 6c; Japan, 44644c.
Molasses dull; New Orleans open kettle. good to choice, 27@36c. Coffee-Options opened steady from un-changed to 5 points decline, ruled dull and heavy under weak cables and unsatisfactory spot coffee market; closed steady from unchanged to 10 points decline. Sales, 11.750 bags, including March at 15.60@15.65c; May, 15.25c; June, 14.95c; July, 14.70c; August, 14.40c. Spot Coffee-Rio dull and heavy; No. , 171sc. Mild dull and nominal; Cordova, 194@194c; sales, none. Sugar-Raw weak; fair refining, 2%60 213-16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3%63%c; sales,

none. Refined quiet and unchanged; No. (34.03 15-16c; No. 7, 34.03 15-16c; No. 8, 34.03 13-16c; No. 9, 3 9-16c; No. 10, 34.03 11-16c; No. 11, 3 7-16034c; No. 12, 34.03 9-16c; No. 13, 34.0; off A, 37.04 3-16c; mold A, 44.00 4 11-16c; standard A, 44.04 5-16c; confectioners' A. 4\%@4 5-16c; cutlonf, 5@5 3-16c; crushed, 5@5 3-16c; powdered, 4\%@4 11-16c; granulated, 4\%@4 7-16c; cubes, 4\%@4 11-16c. BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.-Flour dull and unchanged. Receipts, 24,242 brls. Wheat dull and lower, Spot, 60% 660%c; month,

604@604c; May, 63@634c; steamer No. 2 red, 56% 656%c; milling wheat, by sample, 6066lc. Receipts, 14,333 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu; stock, 1,142,261 bu; sales, 15,000 bu. Corn easy; spot, 41@414c; month, 41@414c; March, 40@41c; April, 41%c asked; May, 42@424c; steamer mixed, 40%c bid. Receipts, 30,983 bu; shipments, 42,857 bu; stock, 974. 303 bu; sales, 55,000 bu. Southern corn, by sample, 42@43½c; Southern corn on grade, 41@42½c. Oats firm, with good demand; No. 2 white Western, 36½@37c; No. 2 mixed Western, 34½@35c. Receipts and shipments none; stock, 150,415 bu. Rye strong; No. 2, 57c. Receipts, 600 bu; shipments none; stock, 219,942 bu. Hay steady; good to choice timothy, \$14.50@15. Grain freights quiet, but steady and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Eggs, 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24-Flour firm. Wheat weak. Prices declined 1/2% per bushel; No. 3 red, 59c; steamer No. 2 red, 60c; No. 2 red, 61c; No. 2 Delaware red, 61c; March, 61c; April, 62c; May, 63c, Corn declined 4@1/2c per bushel; February, 42ct March, 42c; April, 43c; May, 421/2c, Sales, No. 2 yellow, 45c. Oats ruled firm, Car lots were 1/4c higher; February, 361/4c; March, 364c; April, 364c; May, 37c. Sales, No. 2 white, 374c. Hay fairly active and prices unchanged. Butter dull and weak; fancy Western creamery, 25@26c; do Pennsylvania prints, 27c; do jobbing, 28@31c. Eggs scarce and higher; fresh nearby, 20c; Western, 20c; Southern, 19c. Cheese steady and prices un-

LIVE STOCK.

changed.

Cattle Scarce and Quiet-Hogs Active and Strong-Sheep Scarce.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.-Cattle-Receipts, -; shipments, 200. Very few on sale. The market was quiet, with sales at about previous prices.

 Common shippers
 2.75@3.25

 Feeders, 900 to 1,100 lbs
 3.15@3.40

 Stockers, 500 to 800 lbs
 2.50@3.00

 Fair to medium cows..... 2.0062.50

Hogs-Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,000. The quality was good. The market opened active at strong prices and closed steady, Heavy packing and shipping......\$5.10@5.23 Mixed 5.10/16.2 Light 5.10@5.2

Heavy roughs...... 4.00@5.00 Sheep-Receipts, -; shipments, -. But little doing for want of stock. The market continues without quotable change. Good to choice sheep.......\$2.65@3.00 Fair to medium sheep..... 2.25@2.50 Common to raedium...... 2.50@3.25 Bucks, per had...... 2.00@3.00 Elsewhere.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; shipments, 1,400. The market was steady at better prices; good fed Texas steers, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs. \$3@3.70; fair to medium, \$2.50@ 2.95; cows, \$1.75@2.75; native butchers', good, \$3.30@3.75; mediums, \$3@3.25. Hogs-Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 2,300. The market was nominal but steady at yesterday's close; top price, \$5.20; bulk of sales, Sheep-Receipts, none; shipments, none, The market was firm and higher; Texas sheep, \$2.5073; native wethers, \$3.85; good

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 24.-Cattle-Receipts,

2.600; shipments, 1.700. The market was

to choice mixed native, \$3.45@4.

steady; Texas steers, \$2.50@3.40; shipping \$2.50@4.80; Texas and native cows, \$1.35@3.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.45; bulls, \$1.50@2.95. Hogs-Receipts, 8,900; shipments, 1,700. The market was weak to 10c lower; bulk, \$4.8 @4.85; heavier packers and mixed, \$4.75@ 4.90; light Yorkers and pigs. \$4.50@4.85. Sheep-Receipts, 400; shipments, 100. The market was steady BUFFALO, Feb. 24.-Cattle-Receipts, 893; shipments, 800. Prices as last quoted. Hogs-Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 8,650 Yorkers and pigs in good demand at \$5.70@ 5.75; roughs, \$4.50@4.75 Sheep-Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 1,400.

Choice lambs, \$3.75@4.25; best sheep, \$2,75@3.25. CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.-Cattle quiet at \$1.50@4.15. Receipts, 200; shipments, 100, Hogs steady at \$4.50@4.75. Receipts, 1,4 400: shipments, 1,700. Sheep in light demand and steady at \$20 .50. Receipts, 200; shipments, 100. Lambs in light demand and steady at 3364.35. EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 24.-Cattle-Receipts, 980; shipments, 1,040. Nothing doing, all through consignments. Hogs-Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 1,400 The market was firm; all grades, \$5.50@5.60

Sheep-Receipts none; shipments, 500. The

market was slow and unchanged, Building a Nebraska Church.

Nebraska State Journal. As far west as Hitchcock county churches are few and far between, except in towns, and country congregations worship within the small schoolhouses, which at the best furnish meagre accommodations. The long-felt want of a meeting place other than the old schoolhouse was accentuated at one such place by a slight misunderstanding with another denomination holding prior claim. It was on the last day of the old year and public spirit grew with the remarks:

"If we only had a new church."
"I wish we had a church." "We must have a church." "Let us build a church. The crops have failed, times were hard and money scarce, but a temporary loan was offered if a subscription paper war-

ranted its payment. On New Year's day a committee started out to see what could be done, and at night the subscription list footed \$70, and a church was assured. A frame building was out of the question, but on Wednesday a score of willing workers were plowing and piling sod. It was a formidable undertaking for midwinter, but the brave homesteaders are accustomed to encountering difficulties and surmounting obstacles, and in two days the walls had risen to the desired height. Unlucky Friday brought storm and work was suspended until

But Friday night again beheld a good substantial church building completed and furnished, ready for occupancy. It is 16 by 32 feet with doors and six windows, and has cost besides gratis labor, \$100. Part of that sum has already been paid and the balance guaranteed by solid subscrip-The erection of a church in six days' time is one of the achievements of 'dried

out, burned up, blown away" southwest Nebraska, and considering circumstances is certainly unprecedented. Would Do Her Best.

Atlanta Journal. ances, \$1,436,724. For the week, \$44,965,536; Stark, \$17.50.

Groceries.

At St. Louis—Clearings, \$3,673,755; for the week, \$19,192,768; last week, \$19,192,768; last week, \$20,541,548; same

Mrs. Bluestockings — What are your fallous factoring for the week, \$1,000 marry a man simply because he's rich?

Sugars—Hard sugars, 4%65%c; confectioners' A, 4%64%c; off A, 4%64%c; A, 4%66 madam.

Mrs. Bluestockings — What are your fallous factoring for freely.

Sugars—Hard sugars, 4%65%c; confectioners' A, 4%64%c; off A, 4%64%c; A, 4%66 madam.

Stark, \$17.50.

Mrs. Bluestockings — What are your fallous factoring for freely.

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